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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

POLICE

OF THE

CITY OF BOMBAY

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

BOMBAY
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1915

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No. $\frac{4286}{7}$ OF 1915.

From

S. M. EDWARDES, ESQUIRE, C.V.O., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 1st May 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Police Report for the City of Bombay for the year 1914.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th January 1886, I forwarded the Report to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and beg to attach hereto, for the information of Government, a copy of letter No. 2002/2, dated 30th April 1915, from that officer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 2002/2 OF 1915.

From

A. H. S. ASTON, ESQUIRE,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 30th April 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour in returning herewith with thanks your Annual Report on the working of the Bombay City Police, forwarded with your letter No. 4187/7, dated 29th April 1915, to state that I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

True copy.
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

No. $\frac{4288}{7}$ OF 1915.

From

S. M. EDWARDES, ESQUIRE, C.V.O., I. C. S.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

L. ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Secretary to Government, Judicial Department,
Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st May 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1914 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

The office of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, was held by Mr. F. C. Griffith from 1st January to 7th June 1914 and again from 20th July 1914 to the close of the year. During his absence on leave I was in charge of the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in addition to my own duties.

The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police was held by Mr. O. A. Harker from the beginning to the end of the year.

The office of the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police sanctioned in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 9249, dated 19th December 1914, was held by Mr. G. S. Wilson from the 5th September 1914 to the close of the year.

Reported Crime—Cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 61,271 against 60,861 in 1913 and 66,844 in 1912. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1913 and 1914:—

	1913.					1914.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total Crime.	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total Crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.			Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abetment ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I ...	41	1	42	47	89	42	2	44	59	103
„ II ...	548	88	636	...	636	582	34	616	...	616
„ III ...	1,237	4	1,241	3	1,244	1,230	2	1,232	2	1,234
„ IV ...	55	26	81	3,702	3,783	57	36	93	3,331	3,424
„ V ...	6,114	264	6,378	79	6,457	6,335	214	6,549	73	6,622
Total ...	7,995	383	8,378	3,831	12,209	8,246	288	8,534	3,465	11,999
Class VI ...	32,497	8,404	40,901	7,751	48,652	32,863	7,131	39,994	9,278	49,272
Grand Total ...	40,492	8,787	49,279	11,582	60,861	41,109	7,419	48,528	12,743	61,271

Statement A, Part I, Police cognizable cases.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police during the year was 41,109 against 40,492 in 1913 and 46,752 in 1912.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V), there were 8,246 cases against 7,995 in 1913 and 7,858 in 1912.

Under Class VI 32,863 cases were reported against 32,497 in 1913 and 38,894 in 1912.

5. Including 364 cases pending from the preceding year, there were 41,473 cases for disposal during the year under report against 40,770 in 1913 and 46,972 in 1912. Police cognizable cases for disposal.

Of the total cases for disposal 8,425 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 33,048 under Class VI.

Under the Indian Penal Code there is a rise of 251 cases.

The C, D and F Divisions show a decrease in Indian Penal Code cases. The decrease in the C Division which has always had a bad reputation for crime in previous years is probably due to the arrest and detention of a number of bad characters and to the fact that during the early months of the war many persons, resident in the C Division, left the City, taking their valuables with them. The decrease is less noticeable in the D and F Divisions, and is counterbalanced by a rise in the B, E and I Divisions. In the Alexandra Docks, where no regular police arrangements at present exist, 72 cases were registered. This condition of affairs will, it is hoped, be ameliorated as soon as the proposed increase to the force, for a portion of which Budget provision has been made, has received the sanction of the Government of India.

The comparatively small rise of 366 cases under Class VI is due mainly to prosecutions under the Public Land Conveyance Act and the Gambling Act.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1914 was 285 against 551 in 1913 and 298 in 1912. Of these 177 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 108 under Class VI against 299 and 252 in the year preceding. Of the excluded cases 39 were declared to be false after being brought to trial as compared with 56 in 1913 and 66 in 1912. Police cognizable cases struck off.

In 8 cases compensation ranging from one rupee to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0·69.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 376 as against 364 in 1913 and 278 in 1912. Pending police cases.

8. During the year under report, 40,787 Police cases of all classes were classified as true against 39,810 in 1913 and 46,348 in 1912. Of these, 36,006 resulted in conviction, which gives a percentage of 88·27 as compared with 88·48 in 1913 and 91·29 in 1912. True police cognizable cases.

Under the Indian Penal Code 8,023 cases were classed as true against 7,615 in 1913 and 7,599 in 1912. Of these 3,936 ended in conviction which gives a percentage of 49·05 against 47·78 in 1913 and 57·49 in 1912.

Under Class VI 32,764 cases were classed as true. Of these 32,070 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 97·88 as compared with 98·10 in 1913 and 97·92 in 1912.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported in 1914 stands at 99·21.

9. The total number of offences of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,112 against 3,364 in 1913 and 2,765 in 1912. The percentage of non-detection works out to 7·57 against 8 32 in 1913 and 5·96 in 1912. Undetected police cognizable cases.

10. *Class I.*—Offences against the State, etc.—In this class there were 44 cases for disposal including 2 pending from the previous year, of which 31 ended in conviction. In 1913 there were 43 such cases and in 1912, 59. Result of trial by classes.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.—Under this heading there were 607 cases for disposal including 25 cases pending from the previous year as compared with 567 in 1913 and 520 in 1912. Convictions were obtained in

280 cases. Increase and decrease were chiefly noticeable under the following heads :—

	1913.	1914.
Hurt	153	192
Kidnapping	103	89

Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only—Including 37 cases pending from the previous year, there were 1,267 cases for disposal, against 1,259 in 1913 and 1,155 in 1912. Convictions were obtained in 357 cases.

Under this class there is an increase of 9 cases under the head "Robbery" (Serial No. 26). There is however a decrease of 22 cases under the heading "Lurking House Trespass" (Serial No. 29).

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person—In this category there occurred 58 cases including one pending from the previous year against 55 in 1913 and 66 in 1912. Ten out of the 58 cases ended in conviction.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.—Including 114 cases pending from the previous year, 6,449 cases occurred for disposal against 6,202 in 1913 and 6,181 in 1912. The rise of cases in this class is distributed as follows :—

	1913.	1914.
Theft, ordinary	4,910	5,023
Receiving stolen property.	153	205
Cheating.	284	330

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 33,047 cases inclusive of 185 pending from the previous year as compared with 32,644 in 1913 and 38,991 in 1912. A conviction was obtained in 32,070 cases.

Serious crime.

11. During the year 1914 there were 35 cases of murder and attempt at murder, including 2 cases pending from the previous year against 24 in 1913 and 31 in 1912. Of these 10 ended in convicion, 4 in acquittal, 3 were declared mistakes of fact, 14 cases were undetected and 2 were pending at the close of the year. In one case the accused was declared a lunatic and in another the accused died.

Three cases of culpable homicide occurred, of which 2 ended in conviction and one remained undetected.

Three cases of infanticide were tried by the Sessions Court and resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

Sessions cases and persons.

12. The Sessions Court tried 62 cases against 56 in 1913 and 47 in 1912. Of these, 45 cases ended in conviction, 12 in acquittal, 3 cases were pending and in 2 cases the accused were declared lunatics. These cases involved altogether 73 persons, of whom 51 were convicted, 15 were acquitted, 2 were declared lunatics and 5 were in custody or on bail at the close of the year, pending trial.

13. I subjoin the usual statement of cases of suicide compiled by the Coroner of Bombay :—

Europeans.		Native Christians.		Mahomedans.		Pársis.		Jews.		Hindus.		Total.		Grand Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
3	...	20	2	47	10	9	6	4	...	269	89	352	107	459

During the year the Coroner held 459 inquests against 440 in 1913 and 380 in 1912. Thirteen inquests were held on the corpses of Pársis.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, the Police disposed of 207 cases of

simple accidental death against 192 in 1913 and 222 in 1912. Three cases, in which the Police were doubtful as to the cause of death, were referred to the Coroner who ordered the disposal of the bodies without holding an inquest.

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

14. Including 180 cases pending from the preceding year offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the Police numbered 32,885 against 32,484 in 1913 and 38,991 in 1912. Of these, 31,965 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts:—Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902, Public Land Conveyance Act, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and Gambling Act.

Cases under other local Acts were comparatively few in number. The Police dealt during 1914 with 37 cases under the Abkári Act, all of which with one exception, ended in conviction. Most of these cases were cocaine prosecutions, among which the following are worthy of mention.

On the 7th July 1914 Havildar No. 24/C was deputed by Inspector O'Brien with two other sepoys to make enquiries in a criminal case. In the course of their enquiries they came across a wooden box which was locked up in a washerwoman's room at Yakub Gali. On being questioned the woman stated that the box belonged to an embroiderer, who was traced in Pakmodia Street. The box was admitted by the embroiderer to be his property, and on being opened was found to contain 1,680 grains of cocaine. After a further search, the total amount of cocaine seized by the Police was 55,440 grains valued at Rs. 20,790. The accused was charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate, who convicted and sentenced him to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.

The second case occurred in the Docks. A Constable while returning to the Dock Police Lines from Carnac Bunder arrested on suspicion a saloon boy, who was walking along the south fence of the Victoria Dock. On searching him the Constable found upon his person 50 ounces of cocaine in two tins. Enquiries showed that he was employed as a saloon boy on S. S. "Craftsman" which arrived from Calcutta on the 17th October 1914. On being questioned he stated that he bought the cocaine from one Ebrahim who imports it into Calcutta from Rangoon. The accused was sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.

Cognizable Crime. Direct Cases.

15. The total number of direct magisterial cognizable cases was 7,419 against 8,787 in 1913 and 8,803 in 1912. Of these, 6,940 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 97·58. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 7,775, of whom 7,098 were convicted.

Statement A, Part II, Persons in Police cases.

16. During the year under report 41,843 persons were arrested by the Police exclusive of 274 arrested at the close of 1913, as against 41,601 in 1913 and 44,933 in 1912. Of these 40,059 persons were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 95·73 against 94·88 in 1913 and 95·96 in 1912. Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Commissioner of Police cancelled 244 bail bonds, as compared with 172 in 1913 and 40 in 1912.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V), 5,395 persons were tried and 4,494 were convicted, giving a percentage of 83·29 as compared with 82·37 in 1913 and 87·44 in 1912.

Under Class VI, 36,374 persons were tried, of whom 35,565 were convicted, giving a percentage of 97·77 against 97·62 in 1913 and 96·34 in 1912.

At the close of 1914, 262 persons were awaiting trial against 274 in 1913 and 286 in 1912.

Statement B, Part I, Non-cognizable cases.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported direct to the magistracy was 12,743 as compared with 11,582 in 1913 and 11,289 in 1912. With 39 cases pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal was 12,782, of which 4075 ended in conviction.

Offences under Special and Local Laws not cognizable by the police.

The number of offences under Special and Local Laws reported direct to the magistracy during the year was 8,366 as against 7,040 in 1913. The

majority of these cases fell under the City of Bombay Municipal Act as will be seen from the following figures :—

	1913.	1914.
City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 ...	6,917	8,230

Statement B, Part II. Persons in non-cognizable Cases.

18. In these 12,743 non-cognizable cases, 16,697 persons were involved, of whom 4,330 were convicted.

19. The following table shows the various religious divisions to which 66,589 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belonged :—

Offences.	Religion.														Grand Total.
	Europeans.		Portuguese and Native Christians.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Pársis.		Others.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Cognizable ...	530	13	971	40	28,371	2,246	16,790	255	377	5	282	7	47,321	2,571	49,892
Non-cognizable ...	132	20	385	26	8,900	889	5,106	255	866	85	33	...	15,422	1,275	16,697
Total ...	662	32	1,356	73	37,271	3,135	21,896	510	1,243	90	315	7	62,743	3,846	66,589

Statement C. Property stolen and recovered.

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 7,13,073 as compared with Rs. 6,85,460 in 1913 and Rs. 5,79,579 in 1912. The total value of property recovered was 2,69,047 which gives a recovery percentage of 37·73 as compared with 33·72 in 1913 and 39·52 in 1912. The bulk of the property stolen formed the subject of ordinary theft and criminal breach of trust.

The Police acquitted themselves creditably in the following cases :—

An Arab prostitute of Falkland Road made a complaint that her house had been broken into and property worth about Rs. 4,405 had been stolen. Vigorous enquiries were made both by the Criminal Investigation Department and the Divisional Police, but for nearly a month no trace of the culprit was forthcoming. The Sectional Police however suddenly obtained certain information, arrested three persons on suspicion, and eventually ascertained that the leader of the gang had absconded from Bombay. Police Havaldár 1831D was sent to Ahmedabad and other places but returned without tracing him. Further information having been received Police Constable 209D was sent to Bhávnagar where he succeeded in arresting the leader of the gang and his mistress with property valued at Rs. 1,036. Considering the time that had elapsed between the date of the offence and the date of his arrest in the Native State where no remand into police custody could be obtained, I am of opinion that the Police of the D Division, especially Police Constable 209D, deserve credit for their action in the matter.

The Police of the same division also displayed ability in the following case :—A complainant reported to the Police that his room had been broken into and gave his opinion that it was the work of professional house-breakers. Deputy Inspector Dalton of the D Division on close examination of the windows found that the bars had been cut from inside and deduced from this that the culprit was probably an inmate of the house. He then arrested one of the servants, on whom after an exhaustive enquiry his suspicions fell, and succeeded in recovering the whole of the property worth about Rs. 1,342.

The Police of the E Division detected a series of thefts committed by three persons in the C, D and E Divisions. There were altogether 12 cases in which the three accused were concerned. Two other persons were also arrested for receiving stolen property. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 1,837-14-6 out of which property valued at Rs. 985 was recovered. All the accused were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

The Police of the F Division successfully traced a number of thefts to two persons whose operations had extended over the E and G Divisions and also to Bándra (Thána District), where property to the extent of Rs. 1,901-10-0 was stolen. The Police of the F Division succeeded in recovering property valued at Rs. 1,478-13-0. Both the accused were convicted.

The Captain of the S. S. Havildar lying in the Victoria Dock reported to the Dock Police the theft of 100 ten-rupee currency notes from a safe in his cabin. The Police of the I Division managed to recover Rs. 989-2-9 from the room of the Captain's servant in Kámáthipura. The accused was sentenced to receive 15 stripes.

21. The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Bombay City Police stood at the end of the year at 1 Superintendent, 7 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Jamádárs, 24 Head Constables and 41 Constables. These figures do not include 1 Inspector and 2 Head Constables from the North-West Frontier Province who are temporarily attached to the Department for the purpose of dealing with the Pathans in Bombay City, and 1 Mámlatdár from East Khándesh District and 1 Sub-Inspector of the City Police Force who are temporarily attached to the Department in connection with the Cotton Fires enquiry. Criminal Investigation Department.

Fifty-five criminal cases were dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year on their own initiative, and assistance was rendered to the Divisional Police in all cases of importance or special interest.

Fifty-one plays were scrutinized and passed by the Department.

Forty proscribed books were seized during the year. Numerous seditious and inflammatory pamphlets were confiscated from pilgrims returning from Jeddah, regarding which further details will be found below.

Assistance was rendered on frequent occasions to the District Police and to the Police of other Presidencies and Provinces, and also to the Excise Department.

Among the more interesting of the cases dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department the following may be mentioned :—

(*a*) *The Kolába District Robbery and Kidnapping Case.*—A Pathan named Ghasuddin committed robbery in January 1914 in the house of a Hindu in the Kolába District, whose daughter he kidnapped. The Kolába District Police came to Bombay and sought the assistance of the City Criminal Investigation Department. The Pathan was arrested in Bombay and taken to Alibág where he was sentenced to 16 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(*b*) *The Thána District Dacoity Case.*—In January 1914 a gang of Pathans from Bombay committed robbery in Quilsit, Thána District. The Thána Police sought the assistance of the City Police. The gang consisting of three Pathans was traced and arrested and taken to Thána, where they were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

(*c*) *The Jalgaon Pathan Gang Case.*—In February 1914 information was received by the Bombay City C. I. D. that a gang of Pathans had left for Jalgaon in the East Khándesh District for the purpose of committing dacoity. The East Khándesh Police were communicated with. The gang, consisting of six Pathans, was arrested by the District Police in possession of arms and of implements of house-breaking. Some of them were found to be old offenders. The leader of the gang was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and the rest to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment each. The Criminal Investigation Department Officers concerned in this case received Rs. 225 in rewards.

(*d*) *The Bildi Dacoity Case.*—In March 1914 a dacoity was committed at Bildi in the East Khándesh District by a gang of Pathans.

The East Khándesh Police sought the assistance of the Bombay City Police in their investigation. The gang of twelve Pathans was rounded up. One of the gang was arrested at Baroda on information furnished by the City Criminal Investigation Department and three others were arrested in Bombay. They were tried at Jalgaon. Seven of them were convicted and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment each, under section 397, Indian Penal Code. The C. I. D. Officers concerned received a reward of Rs. 50 for their work. The last two cases mentioned were striking instances of the utility of the special staff of North-West Frontier Police attached to the Criminal Investigation Department as an experimental measure.

Among other cases investigated by the Department may be mentioned the following:—

(*a*) *The Credit Bank Case.*—Jaffer Jusub was charged with Criminal Breach of Trust as a Banker in respect of two sums of money (1) Rs. 48,000 and (2) Rs. 16,000. The case occupied 12 days in the Sessions Court, in which 42 witnesses were examined and 150 exhibits were put in. The accused was convicted under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(*b*) *The Credit Bank Balance Sheet Case.*—Jaffer Jusub, the Manager, and N. R. Mistry, the Auditor, were charged with Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of Rs. 8,978 (being the amount of the dividends paid out by the Directors), and with falsification of accounts in respect of Rs. 22,026-15-2, an item in the balance sheet from which the dividends were paid. The hearing of the case in Court occupied 7 days, in which 12 witnesses were examined and 90 exhibits were put in. The case offered peculiar difficulties, and in its investigation no fewer than 200 persons and their accounts were examined. Jaffer Jusub was convicted and, in view of the imprisonment he was already undergoing, was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment, whilst N. R. Mistry, the Auditor, was acquitted.

(*c*) *The Bombay Banking Company Case.*—Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, the Manager, was charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate for cheating Khán Bahádur Buxi Mian Sudraddin Khan in respect of four hundis of Rs. 2,500 each. He was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(*d*) *The Bombay Banking Company Case.*—During the investigation into the previous case, other frauds in this Bank came to light, which ended in (1) Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, the Manager, (2) Malhar Ganesh Kothavle, his nephew, and (3) Rupchand Swarupchand, a cultivator of Wái, being charged with Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of Rs. 51,083-7-5 and abetment.

This case occupied 18 hearings before the Second Presidency Magistrate and 7 days in the High Court, during which period 30 witnesses were examined and about 500 papers and 20 account-books exhibited.

(1) Shridhar Krishna Kothavle was convicted of Criminal Breach of Trust and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or one year's rigorous imprisonment in default.

(2) Malhar Ganesh Kothavle was also convicted of abetment and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) Rupchand Swarupchand was acquitted.

(*e*) *The Cosmopolitan Banking Company Case.*—Bhawanji Nagji Merchant was charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 500 and Goculdas Chimandas, the Bank's Broker, with abetment.

Many complaints had been received in reference to the Manager's behaviour, and the questionable methods he employed in getting his shares taken up.

The facts as disclosed before the Third Presidency Magistrate showed clearly that the Bank was a Bank only in name and had neither money, business, nor influence.

The Magistrate, however, discharged the accused.

The Bank and its methods were fully exposed in this case and the concern has since suspended business.

(*f*) *The Government Law School Case.*—Narhar Gopal Mule, a clerk in the Government Law School, was charged with Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of Rs. 1,000, being the fees of Law Students embezzled during one year. The enquiry showed that between the years 1902 and 1912, no less than Rs. 12,000 had been so embezzled. He was convicted under section 408, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The remaining cases were not taken up.

(*g*) *The Hornby Vellard Case.*—Albert Price and Walter James Donohue were charged under sections 383, 117 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code with posing as detectives and putting one Jamsetji Merwanji Taback, a Pársi resident of Bombay, in fear of imprisonment under threat of charging him with having attempted to commit an unnatural offence on one J. W. C. Jones. They were convicted at the Criminal Sesssions and the following sentences were inflicted:—*A. Price*—four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or a further term of one year; *W. J. Donohue*—three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or a further term of one year.

At the following Sessions the third conspirator in this case, Thomas Charles William Jones, was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

(*h*) *Musaji Kadirbhoy's Case.*—In this case the accused Musaji Kadirbhoy committed perjury before Mr. Justice Beaman in December 1907 and his prosecution was ordered. He absconded, however, and nothing could be done till July 1914, when he was traced to Rampur. There being no extradition treaty with this State, no process could be issued for his arrest. Musaji was therefore coaxed into paying a visit to Bombay in connection with a case now proceeding in the lower Courts and was arrested. He was convicted under sections 467 and 193 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced by the Court of Sessions to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

(*i*) *False Civil Suit.*—This was a case forwarded by the United Provinces Criminal Investigation Department for investigation, *vide* Government Order No. 1646-VII-351, dated 20th December 1913. Being satisfied from our enquiry that the plaintiff Ramjas Ramsharan had filed a false complaint against Shri Govind Kashiram, the Small Causes Court was moved to stay proceedings and to sanction the prosecution of Ramjas Ramsharan. He was convicted under sections 193 and 209 of the Indian Penal Code before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(*j*) *False Civil Suit.*—This was a case referred to the Criminal Investigation Department by the United Provinces Criminal Investigation Department in which one Ramdhan Paltoo Kevat, a native of Jaunpur, attempted to avoid the payment of his just dues by putting the United Provinces in motion under the terms of Government Order No. 1646-VII-351, dated 20th December 1913. This enquiry, being upon a false complaint, took some 10 months to complete. The defendant who preferred the false complaint to the United Provinces Criminal Investigation Department was brought to Bombay and was successfully identified as a

man who had lived and worked in Bombay as a servant and a milk purveyor, although he steadfastly adhered to the statement that he had never been to Bombay in his life. It is not known what action the United Provinces will take against the man, but it has been clearly shown that if the Government Order referred to is not very carefully used the time of the police will be largely taken up in dealing with false complaints by persons desiring to avoid the payment of just dues.

(*k*) *Rane's Cheating Case.*—(1) Krishnarao Raghunathjirao Rane, a native of Juvem, having a great local reputation as a palmist, naturalist, zoologist and astrologer, (2) Kesheo Narayen Mantri and (3) a Prabhu named Ganpat Ramchandra Gupte, dishonestly induced two Bhandari residents of Bombay to hand over Rs. 4,000 on the pretence of using their influence with the Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, to obtain for them two liquor licenses. After 18 hearings, the accused were convicted by the Second Presidency Magistrate under sections 420 and 109, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced as follows :—No. 1 to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and Nos. 2 and 3 to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

(*l*) *Varma's Cheating Case.*—Ajitsing S. Varma, a Bansali resident of Bombay, was charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 1,307 by representing himself to be the Agent of Walter Lucas and Sons, Manchester. The case presented some difficulty as many documents had to be procured from England. He was convicted and sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

(*m*) *Cotton Fires Enquiry.*—During the past year the Criminal Investigation Department have been busily engaged in enquiring into the cause of the epidemic of cotton fires in Bombay. Experiments were carried on to test various theories put forward, but no tangible result has been obtained. A thorough examination of the books of various companies has established, however, beyond a shadow of doubt that considerable fortunes have been made over the fires by those in the cotton trade, as a result of a system of fraud, in the dealing, mixing, and classification of cotton. This has been facilitated by slack methods of insurance, which are in turn rendered profitable by clever underwriting. Our investigation into this matter is by no means complete. A special report will be submitted to Government on the subject in due course.

(*n*) *Titagarh Grievous Hurt Case.*—In this case the accused, Sikandar Roshan *alias* Noor Mahomed, absconded from Titagarh, Bengal, after stabbing his wife and her paramour with a knife about twelve years ago. He was arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department on the 11th December 1914 and made over to the Bengal Police for trial.

(*o*) *Arrah Temple* (*Political*) *Murder Case.*—One Shive Narayan who had come to Bombay from Indore, was arrested in Bombay at the instance of the Indore State Police on the 13th March 1914. He was subjected by the Criminal Ivestigation Department to a searching examination, in the course of which several facts of political value were elicited, which resulted in the arrest and conviction of the accused in what is known as the Arrah Temple Murder Case.

(*p*) *Liberty Leaflet Case.*—Two persons named B. S. Ramayya and Y. J. Shastri were bound over under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code for assisting in the circulation of the seditious leaflet known as "The Solemn Affirmation of Liberty; the Divine Heritage of Man". The origin of the leaflets was traced and the matter handed over to the Criminal Investigation Department of Calcutta where the leaflets originated.

(*q*) *Press Act Case.*—The Printer and Publisher of the *Vinod*, a weekly paper, was prosecuted and convicted under the Press Act, as he was in the habit of getting his paper printed in another press, which was contrary to the declaration made by him under the Press Act.

The Printer of the Chand Kiran Press was prosecuted for printing the *Vinod* at his press and making a false foot-note contrary to the provisions of section 3 of the Press Act.

(*r*) *Postal Money Order Cheating Case.*—In this case a telegraphic money order for Rs. 100 from Bengal was fraudulently obtained by one Afsaruddin Mahomed Shafi from the relatives of a pilgrim *en route* to the Haj. The accused was traced from his finger impressions. He was convicted and, as he was an old man and had been an undertrial prisoner for about 2 months, was sentenced to 2 months' simple imprisonment.

(*s*) *Criminal Breach of Trust as a Carrier Case.—In* this case, bales of cotton piece-goods valued at about Rs. 2,300 were loaded on a bullock cart, the driver of which misappropriated the goods by disposing of them to persons not authorised to receive them. Eight accused were charged under sections 411, 414 and 109, Indian Penal Code. Six of them were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and also to fines. All the convicted accused were Márwáris.

(*t*) *The Meerut Bank Theft Case.*—In this case an Upper India Mahomedan was arrested while attempting to cash a note for Rs. 500. He was found to have 18 Government Currency Notes for Rs. 500 each in his possession, which formed part of a batch of Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 50,000 stolen from the Bank of Upper India, Meerut. Further enquiries led to the tracing of 14 Government Currency Notes for Rs. 1,000 each, disposed of by the accused. He was convicted under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, in four separate cases, and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,100. Two more receivers were also charged and convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each. These arrests cleared up the Meerut Bank theft case, and led to the arrest of the original thief by the Meerut Police.

Fifty-seven foreigners were deported out of British India from the port of Bombay under the Foreigners' Act III of 1864 during 1914, as against 21 in 1913. Of this number, 36 were deported after the outbreak of war. The total number of deportations is made up as follows, *viz.*, 13 Hyderabad deportees, 12 Trans-frontier Pathans, 5 Chaldean Priests, 10 foreign prostitutes, 3 foreign pimps, 7 vagrants, 6 political undersirables and 1 bogus medical practitioner. They include the following nationalities:—13 Arabs, 12 Pathans, 5 Russians, 5 Chaldeans, 4 Greeks, 4 Americans, 3 Turks, 2 Austrians, 1 Italian, 2 Germans, 1 Japanese, 1 Norwegian, 1 Roumanian, 1 Hungarian, 1 Egyptian and one Indian of Káthiáwár.

The majority of Trans-frontier Pathans were deported after the outbreak of war, in order to safeguard the City against lawlessness and to allay uneasiness prevalent owing to the sudden rise in prices. Of the pimps deported, two were known to be engaged in the traffic in white women. Both were endeavouring to conceal their identity when discovered by the C. I. D. Of the political undesirables deported, one was a Russian revolutionist, one was a German who had become a naturalized American, who made no attempt to conceal his marked pro-German sympathies, two were officers of the Turkish Army, whilst one was an Indian subject of a Káthiáwár State, whose agitation during the embarkation of the troops at the front it was deemed desirable to cut short. The bogus medical practitioner was an Austrian who set up as a doctor in the European quarter of the City and adopted the rank of Honorary Captain. He persuaded several foreigners to let him treat them medically, some of whom in consequence suffered considerably, and one of whom nearly succumbed under the treatment of the pseudo-doctor. He was also strongly suspected of being concerned in the cocaine traffic.

Forty applications from foreigners for naturalization were received for report by the C. I. D., of which 25 were submitted after the outbreak of war. Of the total, 16 were from Turkish subjects, 7 from Portuguese, 4 from

Germans, 4 from Italians, 4 from Persians, 2 from Austrians and 1 each from Danish, Swiss and Russian subjects.

The C. I. D. repatriated or were instrume ntal in assisting 16 destitute and stranded persons during the year. Of these 5 were stranded English artistes (2 males and 3 females), 2 were Indians who were assisted with passages to Rangoon, 2 were Indians deported from South Africa who were assisted with money and railway passages to Madras, 1 was an Indian who arrived from Muscat and was assisted to Calcutta, 1 a destitute Eurasian lad who was taken charge of and handed over to the care of the Salvation Army. Two Russian Jewesses were assisted to Port Said at the instance of the League of Mercy, with the co-operation of the Russian Consul General, Calcutta; an Eurasian girl was given over to the care of the League of Mercy, and help was also accorded to a married woman from South Africa, whom the League of Mercy took off our hands.

The Muharram and Ganpati festivals passed off without trouble. The C. I. D. were actively engaged in connection with these festivals in keeping me informed of the trend of public opinion and feeling and in scrutinizing the Mela songs for the Ganpati. Three hundred and sixty-four applications for Ganpati passes were reported on in 1914 as against 402 in 1913.

Two hundred and eighty-six outgoing and 263 incoming steamers were boarded during the year, making a total of 549 steamers as against 585 in 1913.

The Finger Print Bureau has maintained its efficiency. 5,143 slips were received during the year for identification as against 4,930 in 1913, and 1,510 were traced as against 1,426 in 1913, giving a percentage of 29·3.

The total number of finger-print slips on record at the close of the year was 42,152 as against 39,303 of last year.

In addition to this work, the Finger Print Bureau took the finger impressions of 628 candidates for employment as sweepers in the Municipal Health Department as against 792 in 1913. Ten of this number were found to be convicts as against 24 in 1913.

One thousand six hundred and fifty-nine conviction-reports and finger impression slips were sent for record to the Bombay Presidency, Simla, and other Bureaus. Two thousand eight hundred and ninty-six finger impression slips were prepared for record for the Bombay City Bureau.

In addition to this work the C. I. D. were called upon to perform numerous extra duties in connection with the war, which required careful and prompt attention. One of the first of these numerous duties was that of furnishing Government, with the least possible delay, with lists of hostile, allied and neutral foreigners resident in Bombay. On preparing these lists it was found that there were 189 German males and 23 females, and 37 Austrian males and 28 females in Bombay, whilst there were 364 allied and 431 neutral foreigners resident in the City.

All the German and Austrian males were mustered at the Head Police Office, where their firearms were taken over. They were then divided up into classes. The majority were required to report themselves to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., at the Head Police Office daily, where a roster of their attendance had to be maintained by the C. I. D. A small portion of them were exempted from a daily roll call at the Head Police Office, but were required to report themselves daily at the Police Stations nearest their residences under the supervision of the C. I. D., whilst a still smaller number were exempted from roll call entirely.

These arrangements were subject to alterations from time to time, until finally the great majority of German and Austrian males were despatched in small batches to the Detention Camp at Ahmednagar. Some were permitted to proceed up-country to reside on parole at up-country stations, whilst only 8 Germans and Austrians of non-combatant ages were permitted to continue residing on parole in Bombay under the supervision of the C. I. D. Three Austrians were permitted to leave Bombay for Europe *vid* Calcutta under surveillance, whilst

1 German was arrested in Bombay and sent to Calcutta where he was wanted for theft, 1 suspected German (Smidt) who claimed to be a naturalized American, was also arrested at Hyderabad (Deccan) at the instance of the Bombay City C. I. D. and interned at Ahmednagar, whilst another (Russ) who showed marked pro-German sympathy was deported to Manilla. Fifty-three German Jesuit Fathers and 1 Austrian were found in the Roman Catholic Institutions in Bombay. Of this number 13 were permitted to continue residing in Bombay on parole under the supervision of the C. I. D., whilst 29 were sent to Ahmednagar. 1 Austrian and 11 German Priests were permitted to reside on parole at Khandalla.

Forty-two Germans and 47 Austrians were taken off enemy ships in Bombay Harbour, whilst 26 Germans and 2 Austrians were taken off Neutral vessels. These were at first temporarily interned in Bombay, but were subsequently sent to the Detention Camp at Ahmednagar with batches of resident Germans and Austrians.

Twelve Germans and 3 Austrians of non-combatant age who were sent from East Africa were taken charge of by the C. I. D. on arrival and sent to Ahmednagar for internment; whilst 1 Austrian and 10 German women and 9 children (families of the above) were taken charge of and sent to Mátherán.

One hundred and fifteen German males and 27 females and 14 Austrian males and 10 females were granted permits to travel out of Bombay by rail under Police surveillance from time to time.

There were 21 German and 6 Austrian firms trading in Bombay at the outbreak of war, regarding whom enquiries were made by the C. I. D. for Government, the Customs Department, the Postal Censor, the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, the Railways, and other semi-Government Departments.

The C. I. D. maintained an unusually close surveillance over all outgoing and incoming vessels since the outbreak of hostilities. Two hundred and eighty-six Neutral and Allied foreigners arrived in, and 229 left Bombay by sea under permits granted to them either by the Bombay Government, the Government of India, or the Secretary of State. One hundred and eighty-five Neutral foreigners arrived in Bombay by sea on 25 steamers without permits and were detained and reported to Government before being permitted to land. Thirty-eight Neutral foreigners arrived in Bombay from up-country and 22 were permitted to travel out of Bombay by rail under surveillance.

Enquiries were made for Government and Military Departments up-country regarding the nationality of 98 foreign firms in Bombay, and 29 firms and 8 individuals suspected to be trading with enemy-countries were reported on by the C. I. D., whilst 9 firms and 8 individuals were warned at the instance of Government against trading with the enemy. In addition to this, the C. I. D. assisted the Controller, Hostile Trading Concerns, Bombay, and the Solicitor to Government in a series of enquiries regarding certain foreign firms that were trading with hostile countries through neutral countries.

Several German firms and their employés who were on parole in Bombay at the outbreak of war were suspected of espionage. The Criminal Investigation Department maintained a strict surveillance over them, which resulted in the Commissioner of Police issuing warrants to the Criminal Investigation Department for the search of their premises and documents, with the result that 2 Germans had their parole cancelled and were made prisoners of war and sent to Ahmednagar.

On the outbreak of war with Turkey, 7 European Turks and 6 undesirable Asiatic Turkish subjects were taken into custody by the Criminal Investigation Department and interned as prisoners of war, whilst one was allowed to reside in Bombay on parole, under the surveillance of the Criminal Investigation Department. Of this number, 2 Turks were released by order of Government and permitted to travel to Peshawar under Police surveillance, whilst 10 Turks were sent to Jeddah.

On the preparation of a list under the supervision of the Criminal Investigation Department, it was found that there were 497 Turkish subjects

residing in Bombay. Of this number, only 25 were placed on parole, whilst the remainder (being Arabs and Armenian Turks) were subjected to no restraint while resident in Bombay.

Seventy-four Turkish subjects, officers and crew of the Turkish steamer "Karadeniz," were taken charge of by the Criminal Investigation Department and interned in Jails in Bombay and Thána. Of this number 6 were sent to Jeddah by order of Government.

Eleven Turkish subjects were sent down to Bombay from up-country stations in various parts of India and taken charge of by the Criminal Investigation Department. Of this number, 1 was released by order of Government and permitted to travel to Peshawar under surveillance, whilst the remainder were sent to Jeddah.

Twenty-one Arab and Somali firemen of the Hired Transport "City of Lahore" were taken into custody and remanded to jail for mutinous conduct on board. They were subsequently sent to Aden by the Criminal Investigation Department under the orders of Government.

A Turkish dhow with a crew of 31 Turkish subjects arrived in Bombay Harbour and was seized. The crew, who were all Arabs, were placed under restraint by the Criminal Investigation Department but were subsequently released by order of Government.

Sixteen Turkish subjects arrived in, and 4 left, Bombay by sea, whilst 11 Turkish subjects arrived in, and 1 left, Bombay by rail under surveillance.

The Criminal Investigation Department were instrumental in seizing 203 highly seditious and inflammatory pamphlets that had been entrusted for circulation in India to Hajis returning from Jeddah.

At the outbreak of war, before the complete organization of the Postal Censors' Office, the Criminal Investigation Department scrutinized a large number of letters received for enemy subjects. Subsequent to the appointment of Postal Censors the Criminal Investigation Department have been assisting them in scrutinizing numerous letters in various foreign languages that could not be read by them. In all 1,477 letters and postcards in foreign languages were so scrutinized; 11 were found objectionable and 40 could not be read.

At the request of Government and the Naval Authorities an embargo was placed, under the supervision of the Criminal Investigation Department, on 28,680 tons of Welsh coal belonging to 10 firms and individuals. An embargo was also placed on one ton of Magnolia metal.

The local English and vernacular daily and weekly newspapers were scrutinized by the Criminal Investigation Department as usual throughout the year, and on the outbreak of hostilities at the request of the Military Authorities a report was submitted to them daily regarding the publication of war news, etc.

At the request of Government a general warning was given by the Criminal Investigation Department to 49 editors of local newspapers, including Reuter's Agency, against the publication of news prejudicial to the interests of Government and the Military Authorities, and 9 editors were subsequently warned by the Criminal Investigation Department for not heeding the first warning.

A daily report was submitted to Government on information supplied by the Criminal Investigation Department on rumours current in the City and on the general feeling of the public on passing events.

For the preservation of order and the prevention of lawlessness and crime, 11 Pathan bad characters, who were British subjects, were sent out of Bombay to their native places by the Criminal Investigation Department, whilst 9 trans-frontier Pathans, who are included in the deportation report, were deported for the same reason.

Two hundred and sixty Chinamen, the crew of German prize vessels, were received in Bombay and housed and provided for by the Criminal Investigation Department for 2 months, and were subsequently sent to Calcutta *en route* to China.

One Indian who arrived from Europe was dealt with under the Ingress into India Ordinance.

The above account will give some idea of the extra work falling upon the Criminal Investigation Department by reason of the war, but it is by no means a comprehensive account of the work performed. The Criminal Investigation Department have throughout been in close touch with the Brigade Office, the Cable Censor, the Postal Censor, the Customs, and the Controller of Hostile Trading concerns, and have done all they could to assist those departments. They have also been in close touch with the Consuls of Foreign Powers resident in this City, and with the many aliens, both of enemy, neutral and allied powers, resident in or passing through the City, watching some, assisting others and advising many enquirers who were in doubt as to their position and obligations under the Foreigners Act.

The outbreak of war has considerably increased the work of the correspondence Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department where the amount of both inward and outward correspondence has more than doubled, the inward and outward numbers on the 31st December 1914 standing at 4,253 and 5,377 as against 2,861 and 2,921 in 1913.

Much of the work of the Criminal Investigation Department was of a confidential nature and did not find its way into the Courts or public records.

Preventive action.

22. During the year 1914 the Police placed before the magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code 35 persons as against 57 in 1913 and 53 in 1912.

New Sub-divisions.

23. The Harbour and Prince's and Victoria Dock Police stations commenced working on the system introduced under the reorganization scheme from the 1st July last. The Indian Sub-Inspectors at the Colaba, Nagpada, Agripada, Princess Street, Maharbavdi and the aforesaid 2 new sub-divisions prosecuted successfully 1,464 of the more straightforward cases during the year. The need of new police stations and accommodation is still being acutely felt, and it is difficult to improve upon old methods until the programme of new stations has been carried out. It is absolutely imperative that police stations on the new model should be erected at Lamington Road, Gamdevi, throughout the B Division and in the north of the Island at the earliest possible opportunity, for reform is impossible until these buildings are ready for occupation.

Five new Indian Sub-Inspectors returned from the Násik Training School at the end of June last and were posted for duty at the few stations working under the new system. A fresh batch of 6 men was sent to the Training School in July last. Their period of training will expire in December 1915, and unless at least one new station is built before that date it is difficult to see how we shall be able to utilize their services to the best advantage.

The Arms Act.

24. (*a*) The subjoined tables show the manner in which licenses have been granted under the Arms Act for the year under review, the classes of persons to whom they have been granted and the number granted. Table "A" shows the number of licenses and passes granted as compared with 1913 and the decrease in the number of licenses for 1914 is due primarily to the war. In item 11 (Table "A"), the decrease may be explained by the fact that instead of granting passes daily, certain passes were made available for a month or such less time as trade requirements demanded. The Communities to which the licenses shown in item 6 (Table "A") belong are shown in Table "B" and the manner in which the 80 new licenses granted during the year were distributed is shown in Table B (*1*). These new licenses cover 164 arms and of that number 34 Justices of the Peace are licensed to possess 51 arms which they hold in excess of the quantity allowed by Government Resolution No. 8239, dated 19th November 1912, Judicial Department. There are also 2 theatrical Companies with 50 arms between them. From various causes 59 possession licenses were cancelled involving 55 persons and 113 arms (Table "B" (*2*)) and the manner in which these weapons were disposed of is shown in Table "B" (*3*).

At the close of the year there were therefore 419 non-exempted persons licensed to possess 762 arms.

Of the 39 firms licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and Military Stores, 5 are licensed to deal in arms and ammunition of the prohibited bore, *viz.*, 3 European and 2 Indian firms. The stocks of all dealers were periodically

examined and were found to be correct and in good order. There were 12 prosecutions under the Act, involving 12 persons, of whom eleven were convicted and one acquitted.

The war has thrown a good deal of responsibility and extra work on this branch of my office, as no arms, ammunition, military stores or other articles, the export of which out of British India is prohibited, can now be sold or transported without a special pass. In many cases before such pass can be issued it has to be ascertained whether the applicant is an exempted person or is *actually* the applicant. If we were dealing with one class of people alone, or with holders of licenses under the Act the difficulty would not be so great, but when we have applications from all parts of India from numerous title-holders, volunteers of all castes and creeds, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians, the difficulty of judging whether such applicant is exempt or entitled to possess arms, arises and applications have at times to be refused owing to the shadowy claim of the applicant to exemption.

Since the outbreak of hostilities 5,527 passes entitling the holders to purchase arms, etc., have been issued. In this connection I may mention that with a view to verifying the purchase of arms from licensed dealers 1,384 references were made in India and other parts of His Majesty's dominions.

The arms and ammunition belonging to the Germans, Austrians and Turks interned in Ahmednagar and elsewhere were taken over by this Department.

TABLE "A".

Serial No.	Description of Licenses.	Number of Licenses granted in 1913.	Number of Licenses granted in 1914.	Remarks.
1	Transport Licenses VIII, V	378	808	
2	Registered Export Licenses	956	998	
3	Export Licenses	621	495	
4	Import Licenses	360	297	
5	Journey Licenses	135	123	
6	Possession Licenses for Arms and Ammunition...	449	474	
7	Possession Licenses for Military Stores XV ...	5	5	
8	Possession Licenses for ·303 and ·450 bore ammunition.	49	49	
9	Dealers' Licenses	38	39	
10	Permits to Public Servants	140	130	
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	1,335	1,212	
12	Permits for the purchase of arms, ammunition, etc., introduced since the break of war (August).	...	5,527	
	Total ...	4,466	9,657	

TABLE "B."

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air Guns or Rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers	Jambias.	Bayonets.	Katars.	Total amount of Gunpowder.	Total amount of Arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
												Lbs.	Rs.	
Hindus	10	108	35	15	3	94	13	10	2	...	...	1½	260	134
Parsis	41	63	75	18	2	42	10	27	...	...	..	...	378	138
Native Christians	6	57	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	66	70
Mahomedans	21	45	10	6	4	23	...	5	...	...	1	...	124	73
Japanese	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Jews	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total ...	78	274	131	41	11	159	23	42	2	...	1	11½	703	419

TABLE "B (1)."

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air Guns or Rifles.	Swords.	Swords-sticks.	Daggers.	Total number of Arms.	Total number of licensed persons.	Total number of new licenses granted.
Hindus	3	4	12	3	...	...	3	...	25	16	16
Pársis	6	6	25	6	1	27	3	21	95	35	35
Native Christians	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	6	6
Mahomedans	4	11	7	5	2	5	...	2	36	25	25
Japanese	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Jews	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Total ...	14	24	45	15	5	32	6	23	164	84	84

TABLE "B (2)."

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or Rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Bayonets.	Jambias.	Total amount of Gunpowder.	Total number of Arms.	Total number of licensed persons.	Total number of cancelled licenses.
											Lbs.			
Hindus	2	15	8	2	1	28	2	1	4	1	½	64	20	22
Pársis	3	8	5	2	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	27	13	15
Native Christians	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Mahomedans	1	6	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	13	13	13
Japanese	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Jews	...*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans not exempt (See column 13, Schedule 1, Indian Arms Rules) ...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3
Total ...	7	35	16	6	3	34	2	5	4	1	1½	113	55	59

TABLE "B (3)."

Arms how disposed of.	Arms.	Licenses.
Deposited in office	32	17
Sold to authorised persons	20	9
Removed to another district (4 left India)	47	20
Licenses countersigned for Presidency by Revenue Commissioners, Bombay licenses cancelled.	1	1
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased license-holders ...	6	2
Owners becoming Khán Sáhebs (2), J. P.s. (2) and Sardár Sáheb (1).	5	5
Exempted as the owner is an Assistant Surgeon	1	1
No trace	1	1
Gunpowder liecenses	2½ lbs.	3
Total ...	113 Arms and 2½ lbs. Gunpowder.	59

Explosives Act.

(*b*) Table "C" shows the purposes for which the licenses granted under the Explosives Act were issued. There were altogether 319 licenses issued as against 345 in 1913. The Magazines, the places for manufacturing fireworks and other places inspected under the Act were maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

There were 4 prosecutions ending in convictions.

TABLE "C."

Serial No.	Description of Licenses.	Forms in which Licenses were issued.	Number of Licenses granted in 1913.	Number of Licenses granted in 1914.
1	Manufacture, Possession and Sale	A	15	14
2	Possession and Sale	B	157	127
3	Possession	C	3	4
4	Do.	F	...	...
5	Licenses in Form E (*bonâ fide* blasting purposes)...	E	98	109
6	Sale	L	1	1
7	General Licenses (*vide* Government Resolution No. 3273, General Department, dated 12th July 1910).	H	58	52
8	Magazine Buildings	J	12	12
9	Floating Magazine	K	1	...
	Total ...		345	319

Petroleum Act.

(*c*) Under the Petroleum Act 73 licenses were issued as shown in Table "D" against 67 in 1913. Ten new licenses were granted and 16 old ones were allowed to lapse.

TABLE "D."

Serial No.	Description of Licenses.	Number of Licenses granted in 1913.	Number of Licenses granted in 1914.
1	General Import Licenses	5	6
2	Special Transport Licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	8	6
3	General Transport Licenses for dangerous petroleum ..	5	8
4	Special Transport Licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	4	...
5	General Transport Licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	4	4
6	Possession Licenses (dangerous)	7	10
7	Possession and Transport (Motor owners)	23	19
8	Carbide of Calcium, Possession and Transport	11	20
	Total ...	67	73

Poisons Act.

(*d*) Thirty-one licenses were issued under the Poisons Act. The stock and sale books of the dealers were carefully kept.

(*e*) Under the Motor Vehicles Act, there were 558 new cars registered or 18 more than the previous year. The registration was not so brisk as usual owing to the effects of the war on the trade. This number brings the total of cars registered in Bombay since 1905 up to 3,481, out of which there are, approximately, 2,123 cars running in the City of Bombay. Motor Vehicles Act.

There were 186 motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire. These are thoroughly inspected yearly (in March of each year), and only after they are brought to a certain standard of fitness, are they passed as public conveyances. If throughout the year any of these motor vehicles fall below the standard they must be put in repair before they are allowed on the Public Stands. The examination of the meters fitted to these cars occupies a good deal of the time of the department and that they are kept in good order is borne out by the fact that there have been very few complaints from the public of meters recording excess fares.

For these cars 391 driving licenses were issued. To become eligible for one of these licenses a driver must undergo certain tests in driving, must show that he understands the mechanism of the car and the rules of the road. If he passes successfully, and provided he is otherwise found suitable, he receives a *Certificate of Competency* or in other words a taxi-driver's license.

The increase in the number of fatal accidents (item 10) over 1913 is very marked. Of the 23 fatal accidents, 16 were due to the fault of the pedestrians, 4 to careless driving, 2 to reckless driving and 1 to the driver being drunk.

The District Magistrates, Poona and Sátára, were given the services of an officer of this Department for the purpose of examining public motor conveyances and testing drivers for such vehicles, whenever required throughout the year.

TABLE "E."

		1913.	1914.
1	Number of vehicles registered	540	558
2	Total number of motor vehicles registered since 1905 ...	...	3,481
3	Approximate number of motor vehicles in Bombay ...	1,810	2,123
4	General numbers in Bombay City	35	33
5	Number of transfers effected	673	699
6	Number of vehicles licensed to ply for hire	158	186
7	Number of Certificates of Competency issued	319	391
8	Number of Motor driving licenses issued	3,176	3,793
9	Number of accidents (including fatal)	338	311
10	Number of fatal accidents	9	23
11	Number of prosecutions	298	220
12	Number of convictions	238	162
13	Number of cases withdrawn	17	12
14	Number of cases acquitted	43	58
15	Number of drivers warned by Head Office for minor offences...	71	127
16	Number of Public Motor car licenses suspended by Head Office.	23	17
17	Number of cars broken up or removed out of the Presidency...	...	5

(*f*) Table "F" shows the manner in which accidents occurred to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars. There has been a reduction in the number of accidents but the number of fatal accidents shows an increase over 1913. Three of these accidents were due to people boarding and alighting from moving trams and the remainder affected pedestrians. Tram Cars.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were Girgaon, 24; Byculla, 23; Hornby Road, 22; Parel, 19; Duncan Road, 15; Bhendi Bazar, 12; and the smallest number of accidents are recorded at Pydhownie, 4; Suparibag Road, 5; Falkland Road, 5; Abdul Rehman Street, 6; and J. J. Hospital, 7.

TABLE "F."

Tram Car Accidents.

Nature of accidents.	Total number of accidents.		How distributed (1914).						Total.
			Passengers		Pedestrians.	In collison with			
	1913.	1914.	Alighting.	Boarding.		Tram cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight accidents ...	328	243	88	20	124	6	2	28	268
Serious do. ...	32	25							
Fatal do. ...	4	6	1	2	3	...	...	...	6
Total, 1914 ...	...	274	89	22	127	6	2	28	274
Total, 1913 ...	364	...	122	50	152	22	7	11	364

Number of Trams running and Mileage covered.

	Bogie.	Single.	Two car trams.	Mileage.
1913	100	50	30	4,607,621
1914	100	50	60	3,775,314

Theatres.

(*g*) Licenses for 12 theatres and 9 cinema theatres were renewed for the year under review. A temporary license for a cinematograph was granted at Máhim during the Fair and a Skating Rink built on up-to-date lines was licensed in October last. Two cinema-theatres closed down during the year. The Excelsior (late Novelty), Gaiety and Edwardes theatres were used for cinema exhibitions throughout the year.

The new theatre rules came into force in August last and as a result certain theatre owners have been asked to improve their theatres by replacing the old wooden staircases by fireproof stairs and by bringing the stage, dressing room, fly galleries, etc., more into accordance with the new Rules. Time has been allowed in which to carry out the alterations. The fire appliances and water-supply have been considerably improved and the theatres on the whole are well supplied with exits.

This is the first year in which the Municipal and Improvement Trust Engineers inspected the theatres and cinematograph buildings. The Improvement Trust Engineer inspected those on Trust ground whilst the Municipal Engineer inspected the remainder (*vide* Rule 21 E of the Theatre Rules). Before licenses were granted or renewed, inspections were also made by the Electrical Engineer, the Chief of the Fire Brigade, the Telephone authorities and the Theatre Licensing Department of this office.

During the year, there were 301 performance licences granted; and only such plays as have been passed by the Criminal Investigation Department are allowed to be performed. Fifty-one new plays were sent to the Criminal Investigation Department by the Theatre office for review, none of which were found objectionable.

Pilgrims.

25. During the year under report 11,700 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The details of the Haj season will be found in the report of the Protector of Pilgrims which will shortly be submitted to Government.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1914 was 332 and the aggregate amount of the estimated loss of property was Rs. 76,98,494. The figures for the preceding year were:— **Fires.**

Fires	175
Value of property lost	Rs. 23,45,143

The increase from 23 to 76 lákhs is due chiefly to the big cotton fire at Colaba on March 23rd which alone was responsible for 40 lákhs' worth of damage.

27. An additional force of one Head Constable and 25 Constables was sanctioned during the year for the surveillance of suspicious characters arriving or departing by train (*vide* Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 4605 of 2nd November 1914). **Statement D. Police Establishment.**

The strength of the Sanitary Police remained the same as last year.

The population of the City according to the Census of 1911 is 9,79,445, and the proportion of the crime to population stands at 1 to 24·01 as compared with 1 to 24·60 in 1913 and 1 to 21·22 in 1912.

The proportion of true crime to each Police unit stands at 14·25 as compared with 14·04 and 16·30 in 1913 and 1912, respectively.

28. There was no change in the armament of the Force in the year of review. **Armament. Statement E.**

29. During the year 289 officers and men were punished as compared with 384 in 1913 and 399 in 1912. **Punishments and Rewards.**

The details are as follows:—

Departmentally	273
Judicially	4
Dismissed	12

Of the total number punished departmentally 9 were Europeans and 264 were Indians. One European Superintendent and an Indian Sub-Inspector were dismissed and the services of a Sergeant were dispensed with. As usual, the majority of the punishments were of a minor character for small misdemeanours.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows:—

(*a*)	By the issue of Good Service Tickets ...	794
(*b*)	„ grant of silver stripes ...	4
(*c*)	„ „ two stripes	86
(*d*)	„ „ one stripe	93
(*e*)	„ Abkári Department	17
(*f*)	„ Magistrates	33
(*g*)	„ Commissioner of Police	355
(*h*)	Otherwise rewarded	118
		1,500

Two hundred and eighteen men were promoted to higher grades in the ordinary course. The men mentioned under (*g*) above received small pecuniary rewards for exceptionally good or plucky work, while those under (*h*) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

The Royal Humane Society's medal was awarded to Police Constable No. 998/D, Govind Bhiku, for gallantry in saving a drowning man.

The Society's bronze medal has since been awarded also to Police Constable No. 1382/A, Punaji Vishram, for saving a Pársi girl from drowning in a well. The facts of this case were reported to Government in my letter No. 10905/6, dated 21st September 1914.

For the first time on record an accused who had been arrested by a Constable of the D Division asked the permission of the Bench to pay a reward to the constable for arresting him, his reason being that, owing to his timely arrest by the latter, he managed to retain safely a sum of Rs. 47, of which he would otherwise have certainly been robbed by the disorderly persons with whom he was consorting at the time the constable locked him up.

Police Constable No. 1998/A very pluckily stopped a horse and carriage which had knocked down a pedestrian, and though dragged for some distance managed to hold on and bring the horse to a stand-still.

Much good detective work has been done by Divisional Police Constables in connection with cases of house-breaking and theft.

Education.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers able to read and write was 215 against 221 in 1913, and of these 78 are literate in English as against 69 in the preceding year. Literate constables numbered 799 as compared with 908 in 1913 and 814 in 1912. Of the 799 literate constables, 56 are literate in English against 48 in the preceding year.

The Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail Sobani free night school was attended throughout the year by 24 Musulmán constables, eleven of whom can now converse freely and write reports in English. As their course of instruction is not yet concluded they have not been included in the number of constables literate in English given in the preceding paragraph.

The Head-quarter English school was attended by 200 constables throughout the year, and examinations were held in April and October. As a result of these examinations several constables who showed considerable proficiency were granted rewards or promotion. The men now under tuition are divided according to their progress and ability into six classes, those in the upper classes being now able to read, understand and translate the English chapters in the text-books into Urdu or Máráthi, to ask questions, answer simple questions and write dictation in English. The European Police have done their best to encourage constables to join the school and attend it regularly, but I have noticed a tendency among some of the old-fashioned and illiterate Indian officers to disparage the Constables' attempts to improve their mental outlook. This attitude will gradually disappear as the benefits of the education afforded to constables become more apparent. Great credit is due to Mr. Adilshah, the school master, for his sustained efforts to improve the constables' knowledge of English and my thanks are also due to his son, Mr. Nrisinhaprasad, and to Mr. S. N. Jadhav, a clerk in my office, who have taken some of the classes free of charge, in order to assist Mr. Adilshah. It is to be hoped that, when the Government finances permit, an additional trained teacher will be sanctioned for the school. Mr. P. C. Lange was good enough to deliver a magic lantern lecture on Tuberculosis to the constables, and regular lectures were given to them on the duties of Police officers.

Casualties.

31. The following are the details of casualties for the year 1914 :—

Resignations	153
Discharged	28
Dismissals	12
Deaths	58
Retirement on pension or gratuity ...	60
	311

Deputy Inspector W. Sutton was transferred to the Karáchi Police.

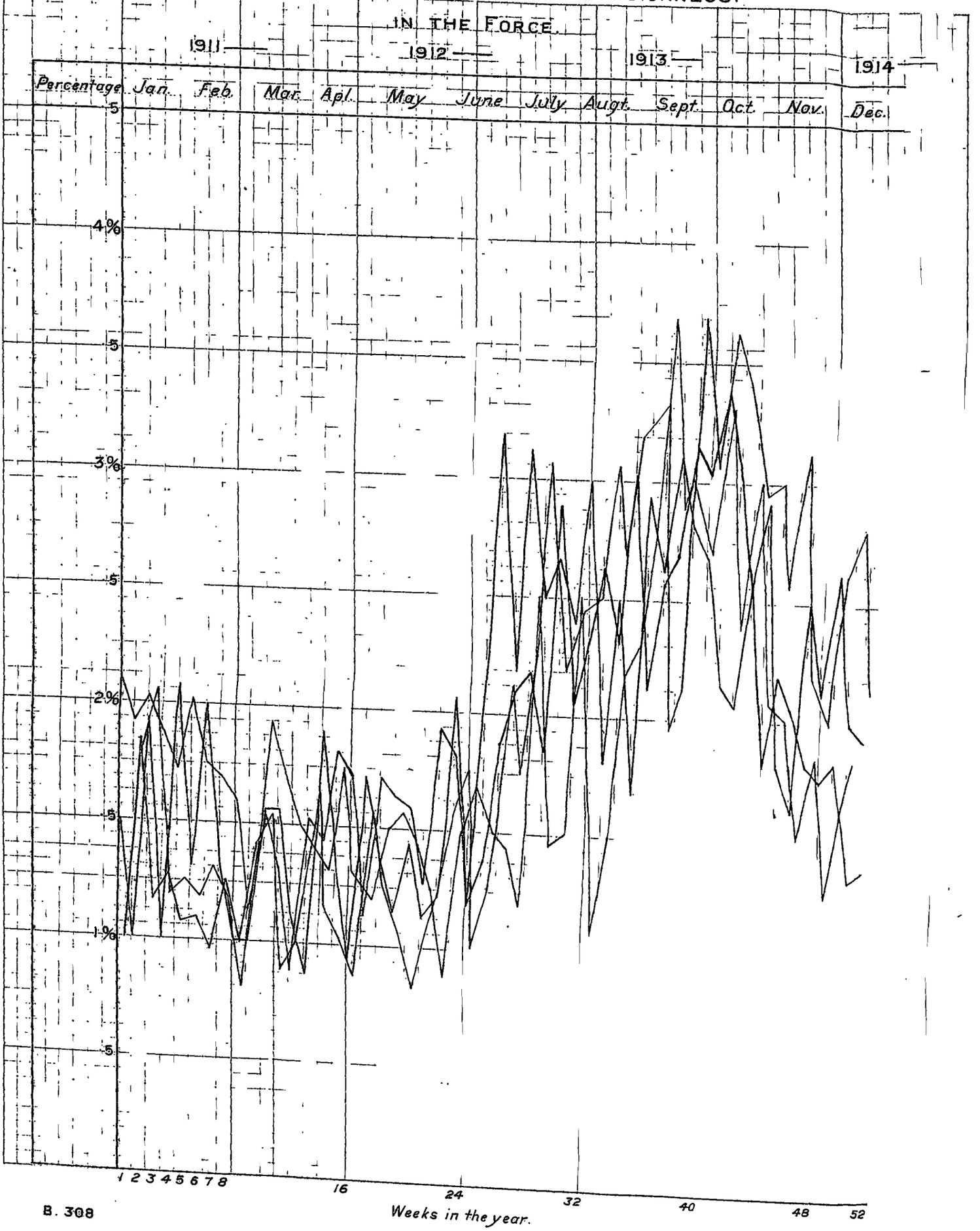
Of the 58 deaths 2 were due to plague.

The number of recruits enlisted during the year 1914 was 395 against 309 in 1913 and 386 in 1912. In the early part of the year efforts were made to try and obtain more recruits of better stamp and with this object special recruiting parties were despatched to the Deccan and Konkan. The results were most disappointing, only 27 recruits being obtained. After the outbreak of war recruiting practically came to a stand-still, and during the last five months of the year only 38 recruits were enlisted in the Force.

To face para on health.

Chart Showing Percentage of Sickness.

In the Force.



B. 308

Govt. Photozinco: Office, Poona, 1915

It is to be noted that while we have been able to keep the regular Police Force up to strength by reducing our standard of height, etc., the supply of men to the Ramoshi Department has been steadily decreasing. At the beginning of the year we employed 814 Ramoshis; at the end of the year only 512 were on the roll. This is due, not to any decrease in the demand for Ramoshis, but to the fact that we are unable to obtain the services of men on Rs. 12 per month. The number of resignations continues at a steady figure, and recruitment is at a stand-still.

Unless there is a favourable change in the situation I anticipate great difficulty in securing sufficient men for the Alexandra Docks and for the Police Force generally. As I pointed out last year we should be unable to obtain recruits at all, were it not for the constant immigration of the Konkani Maratha from Ratnágiri. Efforts to attract the Deccan Maratha have proved a complete failure, chiefly because he can earn more in the labour-market than in Government service. The total strength of Indian Police on the 31st December 1914 was 2,685, Hindus forming 64·5 per cent. of the Force, Mahomedans 23 per cent., Upper India Hindus 9 per cent. and Christians and others 3·5 per cent.

Health.

32. The number of admissions into the Northcote Police Hospital during 1914 was 3,119 as compared with 3,133 in 1913 and 2,546 in 1912. Of the number of Policemen admitted, 30 were suffering from Tuberculosis. The daily average on the sick list was as follows:—

	1913.	1914.
Indian Constabulary	54·45	55·66
European Police	0·46	0·57

I have inserted a chart showing the percentage of sickness in the Force during the last four years. The green line refers to the year under report.

Inspection of Arms and Accoutrements.

33. Arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in proper order.

Musketry practice was not held this year, as it was impossible to obtain the loan of the rifle range at Colaba. The safety revolver range in the compound of the Head Police Office was completed and taken over by this department on 3rd September 1914. The European Police completed their annual practice at this range, which has proved very convenient. Formerly revolver practice was carried out in a field at the back of the China Mills at Sewri, and owing to the distance and time involved much difficulty was experienced in obtaining the attendance of all officers, European and Indian.

Street accidents.

34. During the year under report, 1,252 persons were injured and 60 were killed by accident as compared with 1,375 injured and 46 killed in the preceding year. The following are the details:—

	Killed.	Injured.
By Tram cars	6	268
„ Motor cars	23	288
„ Hack Victorias	6	267
„ Other Public Conveyances	18	173
„ Private Conveyances (other than Motor cars) .	7	256
	60	1,252

Conveyances.

35. During 1914 the number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay was as follows:—

Public vehicles		...	12,716
Private „		...	6,769
Motors ...	Private ... 1,937	...	2,123
	Plying for hire... 186	...	

This shows an increase of 332 public conveyances (excluding Motor vehicles) and an increase of 33 private vehicles. Motor vehicles increased by 313. Public conveyances comprised 1,800 hack victorias, 51 hackeries, 10,845 labour carts and 20 hand carts.

During the year the Public Land Conveyance Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 1,833 drivers for offences against the Act, while 14,275 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 736 drivers were warned by the Department and 16 licenses were cancelled.

The Public Land Conveyance Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner rejected 299 horses and 31 victorias as unfit for further use.

36. (*a*) The Police Notices Office which was instituted in 1911 has fully proved its utility. During the year under review it circulated 9,560 paragraphs and 200 special supplements dealing with murders, thefts both in Bombay and the districts outside the City, deserters, persons wanted, or missing, or found, property lost and found, proclamations and miscellaneous notices. It is hoped that in time a small printing press may be established, as is the case in London, in lieu of the present duplicating machine. Inspector Shewring has been in charge of the Police Notices Office and has shown expedition in getting out three editions of the notices every day, *viz.*, at 6 a. m., 12 noon, and 6 p. m.

(*b*) As usual the Police have performed a good deal of miscellaneous charitable work outside the scope of their ordinary duties. For example, funds have been raised from time to time from the charitable public for the assistance and repatriation of distressed persons. Among the latter were 3 women and 6 children (Mahomedans) sent to South Africa; 2 men, 1 woman and 4 children (all Mahomedans) sent to East Africa; 2 Shia Mahomedans to Karbela; a Hindu and 3 Hindu women to Madras; a Hindu to Ceylon; 4 Mahomedan women and 3 children to Malabar; 2 Mahomedan women and 3 boys to Calcutta; and several other Mahomedan and Hindu women and children who were stranded here, to Ajmere, Ráwalpindi, Rámpur, Bhopál and Pesháwar.

In three cases the Police Commissioner was asked to settle disputes between husband and wife in order to save the parties from the expense of litigation, and all three cases were satisfactorily settled according to Mahomedan law. Two orphan boys were sent to school and provided for by appeal to the public; and monetary assistance was accorded to a widow towards the marriage expenses of her daughter. Police protection was also sought by a young Sunni Mahomedan girl from Malabar who had been married under false pretences to a Bohra (Shia). A divorce was arranged with the consent of both parties and the girl was given back to her mother's care. In all these cases I have received the greatest assistance from Inspector Khan Saheb F. M. Taki of the Criminal Investigation Department.

(*c*) At the commencement of the war, when it seemed possible that the Police might sooner or later require extra assistance I put notices in the daily papers calling upon the general public to volunteer as special constables. It is satisfactory to note that in answer to the appeal 500 persons came to the Head Police Office and offered their services to us. They belonged to the European, Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi communities. Fortunately the City has remained so tranquil that it has not been necessary to utilize the services of these gentlemen; but the fact of their eagerly enlisting themselves as a Special Force is worthy of mention, as indicative of the public spirit of the City.

(*d*) I have already mentioned the extra work thrown upon the Criminal Investigation Department by the outbreak of the war. A good deal of extra duty has also been performed by the Divisional Police. The day after war was declared with Germany, shopkeepers, particularly the dealers in food-stuffs, commenced to raise prices fictitiously, and large numbers of the poorer classes appealed to the Police for assistance. Government and the Municipal authorities took the matter in hand, and on their deciding to appoint a food price committee, the Police beat an immediate battaki throughout the City and continued to do so for three days; they called up and warned several shopkeepers who were inclined to be recalcitrant and in some cases they posted constables at shops to see that the prices were not unduly raised, and they recovered and paid back to mill-hands and others the excess amounts wrongly

received by the shopkeepers. They took somewhat similar action in regard to shopkeepers who declined to receive small currency notes from the poorer classes, and after one or two men had been brought to the Head Police Office and warned, matters quieted down. In the Government Dockyard the European and Indian officers have had to perform constant duty by day and night and for some months the former were carrying out 11 hours actual post duty per diem. The Divisional Police were also on special duty at the various military camps, and during the early days of the war when there was some economic disturbance they were on duty for a week at the Currency Office and the Banks. They also rendered assistance to the Military authorities in finding dhobis, bhistis, etc., tracing absentee camp followers and native seamen, and, during the heavy storms in October they assisted in finding accommodation in permanent buildings for the men under canvas. On the declaration of war with Turkey the Divisional Police took a census and compiled a register of all Turkish subjects in Bombay, with the exception of the well-to-do and upper class Arabs who were visited by Mahomedan officers specially deputed by myself. The Divisional Police also took charge of coal-stacks, at the request of the Director, Royal Indian Marine in the early days of the war, and did a good deal of extra duty at the Wadi Bunder Railway sheds. Credit is also due to them for the way in which they managed the crowds which used to collect from time to time in the streets to hear the special editions of the vernacular newspapers read out during the latter half of the year. In Falkland road and other localities some obstruction to traffic was caused every evening by groups of persons waiting to hear the latest telegrams. The Police were instructed in such cases not to interfere with the gatherings, but to mix with the crowd and acquaint themselves with the general position of affairs as reflected in the comments of the people. Similarly no forcible attempt was made to disperse the crowds which gathered, during the aeroplane scare, to hunt for supposed air-ships in the clouds, and matters gradually resumed their normal aspect without any interference from the Police. Several of the more timorous merchants were personally persuaded by the Police, during the Emden scare, to remain in Bombay, on condition that if any real danger was to be apprehended they would be given a direct warning beforehand by the Police. This resulted in several staying in the City who might otherwise have fled. Considerable tact was displayed by both European and Indian Police officers in dealing with the soldiers and sailors who visited the city at night during the movement of the Expeditionary Forces, and credit is due to them for the manner in which they settled temporary differences of opinion in the more crowded parts of the City. In the Mill-district there was a certain amount of unrest for some time; but this was chiefly discounted by the labours of Messrs. H. A. Talcherkar, S. B. Bole and K. R. Koregaonkar, who acted as volunteer intermediaries between the Commissioner of Police and the mill-population, and by dint of lectures on the war, social gatherings and the like, gradually assisted the Divisional Police to keep in touch with popular feeling in the industrial area and to minimise undue panic. The Harbour Police have had heavy work in connection with the patrol of the various bandars and wharves, the boarding of all vessels entering the Harbour, and miscellaneous duties entailed by war conditions, and in spite of the fact that the Police launch broke down in consequence of the extra calls upon its machinery and had to be laid up for repairs, the constant work of the Harbour Police both by day and night has continued without any hitch. Assistance was also rendered to the Shipping Master and the various shipping companies in connection with the desertion of lascar crews, and on several occasions serangs and other Indian seamen were brought up to the Head Police Office to have the situation explained to them and have their apprehensions allayed.

(*e*) To the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund a sum of Rs. 15,128-8-11 has been subscribed through the Commissioner of Police. The whole Police Force, European and Indian, and the Commissioner's clerical staff subscribed one day's pay apiece, while the balance was made up of donations from the leading Hindu dancing-girls, the Sadhus and Bhairagis in Bai Jankibai's Dharamsala, the Kabuli, Barakzai, Lodin, Durani, Kakar, Khilji, Syed, Tarin and other Pathans, the Punjabi and Pathan Serangs in the

Docks, the Sidis (Africans) of the B division, the Persian Zoroastrians of Bombay, and a Parsi Amateur Theatrical Company. The various Pathan jamats subscribed among themselves nearly Rs. 3,000. I also collected Rs. 5,076 from the Arabs and other Musulmans of Bombay City for the American Hospital at Basra, in which wounded Turks and Arabs are being treated.

37. Harmony prevailed as usual between the Magistracy and the Police.

38. I am indebted to the Police of all ranks for the manner in which they have carried out their duties, particularly during the latter portion of the year, when, as shown above, a considerable burden of extra work was placed upon their shoulders. Among those who deserve special mention are Superintendents Murray, Mayers, Williamson, Walker and Cauty; Inspector Favel in charge of the Foreign Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department; Inspector Morris who has been awarded the King's Police Medal for his services in connection with the recent banking frauds; Inspector Khan Saheb F. M. Taki who has performed general and miscellaneous duties of a most useful and charitable character; Inspector Stenson at Nagpada; Inspector Khan Saheb Cowasji Petigara of the Political Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department; and Inspector Raghunath of the Criminal Investigation Department. Inspector Jéffereis and Sub-Inspector Vagal of the confidential correspondence office have grappled successfully with a very large amount of extra correspondence arising out of the war and deserve all credit for the manner in which they have carried out their duties; while the clerical staff of my own office under Mr. Venayakrao Dinanath has continued to earn my appreciation. My best thanks are due to Mr. F. C. Griffith, Mr. O. A. Harker, and since his arrival in September to Mr. G. S. Wilson, the three Deputy Commissioners, for their constant application to duty and their valuable assistance to myself.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ...	...	6	...	6	...	...
4	255 to 268A	Offences relating to stamps .	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	1	...	2	...	1
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	2	...	2	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice.	1	22	...	23	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	...	2	...	2	...	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	9	...	9	...	...
		Total ...	2	42	...	44	...	1
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	2	24	...	26	...	1
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	...	9	...	9	...	2
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	3	...	3	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	1	6	...	7	...	1
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	4	...	4	...	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	8	...	8	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	1	46	...	47	...	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 335.	Grievous hurt	8	129	1	136	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	7	...	7	...	2
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	9	192	1	200	1	2
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	2	89	8	83	...	3
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	2	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	42	...	42	...	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	2	21	...	23	...	1
		Total ...	25	582	10	597	1	14
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 .	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	1	...	1	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	1	45	4	42	1	4
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1	5	...	6	...	1
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	1	...	1	...	...

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1914.

of Cases.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	2	...	6	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
...	13	1	4	23	1	1	24	
...	...	2	...	2	1	...	3	
...	6	...	3	9	...	...	9	
...	31	5	7	43	2	1	45	
2	6	2	13	21	...	...	21	1 died ; 1 lunatic.
...	4	2	1	7	...	...	7	
...	2	...	1	3	...	...	3	
...	4	2	...	6	...	...	6	
...	2	...	1	3	...	...	3	
1	2	1	4	7	...	...	7	
1	39	5	1	45	...	...	45	
4	65	54	13	133	4	...	137	26 compounded.
...	3	...	2	5	...	...	5	
2	81	91	22	195	10	4	205	1 lunatic ; 44 compounded.
1	27	8	44	87	7	...	94	
...	1	1	...	2	4	2	6	1 compounded.
...	35	5	1	41	8	1	49	1 transferred.
2	9	9	2	20	1	1	21	3 compounded ; 1 non-cognizable convicted.
13	280	180	105	575	34	8	609	2 lunatics ; 1 died ; 1 transferred ; 74 compounded ; 1 non-cognizable convicted.
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
2	17	8	10	39	2	...	41	
...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	85	1,176	100	1,111	4	7
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	2	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	37	1,230	104	1,163	5	12
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	...	45	2	43	...	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	1	12	...	13	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	57	2	56		...
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... / ordinary ...	... 78	... 5,023	... 201	... 4,900	... 28	... 70
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	27	750	6	771	4	29
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	2	205	...	207	...	2
37	419, 420	Cheating	6	339	3	342	...	11
38	447, 448, 453 & 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	16	1	16	...	...
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	2	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	114	6,335	211	6,238	32	112
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	5	158	1	162	1	1
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902		100	20,794	...	20,894	...	74
	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Act XI of 1890 ...		33	5,027	...	5,060	...	17
	Public Land Conveyance Act VI of 1863		31	5,948	...	5,979	...	13
	Gambling Act IV of 1887		16	605	...	621	...	...
	Abkari Act V of 1878		...	37	...	37	...	...
	Opium Act I of 1878		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Leper Act III of 1898		...	46	...	46	...	2
	Vagrancy Act IX of 1874		...	154	...	168	...	...
	City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888		...	46	...	46	...	...
	57 and 58 Victoria Chapter 60 (Statute)		...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Indian Merchants Shipping Act I of 1859 ...		...	26	...	26	...	...
	The Indian Ports Act X of 1889 and XV of 1908 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Motor Vehicles Act II of 1904		...	11	...	11	...	...
	Bombay Tramways Act I of 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Bombay Port Trust Act VI of 1879		...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Indian Arms Act XI of 1878		...	3	...	3	...	...
	Explosives Act IV of 1884		...	1	...	1	...	...
	Military Discipline Act IA of 1881		...	3	...	3	...	...
		Total ...	185	32,863	1	33,047	1	107
		GRAND TOTAL ...	364	41,109	328	41,145	39	246

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 1st May 1915.

PART I—*continued.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
41	332	22	704	1,158	...	...	1,158	1 lunatic.
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
43	357	30	715	1,206	2	...	1,208	1 lunatic.
...	4	34	5	45	35	5	80	31 compounded.
...	6	6	1	13	1	....	14	1 withdrawn; 1 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	40	6	58	36	5	94	32 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
87	2,540	185	1,986	4,912	13	3	4,925	3 transferred; 1 died; 1 non-cognizable convicted.
44	357	93	210	696	114	11	810	3 transferred; 1 died; 1 withdrawn; 1 non-cognizable convicted.
5	127	64	9	200	...	...	200	
20	194	43	74	314	44	11	358	1 withdrawn.
...	8	8	...	17	43	9	60	5 compounded.
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
156	3,258	393	2,279	6,141	214	34	6,355	6 transferred; 2 died; 2 withdrawn; 2 non-cognizable convicted; 5 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	105	41	11	158	21	4	179	1 transferred.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
105	20,288	424	...	20,707	6,268	6,217	31,976	6 lunatics; 2 transferred; 30 withdrawn.
42	4,945	56	...	5,001				3 withdrawn.
15	5,845	106	...	5,951	97	18	6,048	6 withdrawn.
...	591	30	...	621	...	...	621	
...	36	1	...	37	443	435	480	
...	...	...	...	...	24	23	24	
...	44	...	...	44	...	...	44	
...	156	2	...	158	2	2	160	
...	46	...	...	46	...	...	46	
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	5	21	...	26	19	12	45	
...	...	...	...	...	25	20	25	
...	10	1	...	11	210	147	221	
...	...	...	...	...	8	1	8	
...	...	...	...	...	13	12	13	
...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3 transferred.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
164	32,070	682	11	32,764	7,131	6,892	39,895	6 lunatics; 6 transferred; 39 withdrawn.
376	36,006	1,330	3,123	40,787	7,419	6,940	48,206	9 lunatics; 13 transferred; 3 died; 111 compounded; 3 non-cognizable convicted; and 42 withdrawn.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police

STATEMENT A—PART II.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Return of Persons concerned in cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases.			Remarks.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*														
2	121 to 126, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	8	...	..	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	1	3	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	212 to 216 and 216A.	Harbouring an offender	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	224, 225, 225B and 229.	Other offences against public justice	1	24	...	...	25	22	3	...	...	3	3	...	
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	2	...	2	
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	10	...	...	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	2	57	...	...	59	41	18	...	...	5	3	2	
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	1	9	...	...	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	1 died, 1 lunatic.
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	13	...	1	13	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	1	6	...	1	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth..	...	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide... ...	1	49	...	...	49	39	10	...	1	...	...	...	2 compounded.
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	10	164	...	...	169	90	79	...	5	5	...	5	82 compounded.
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	6	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt	6	210	...	2	212	92	120	...	1	26	10	16	1 lunatic; 50 compounded.
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	1	33	...	...	34	30	4	...	...	11	...	11	
23	340 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	4	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	4	2	2	2 compounded.
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	51	...	6	44	38	6	...	...	11	3	8	1 transferred.
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	21	...	...	19	10	9	...	3	1	1	...	2 compounded, 1 non-cognizable convicted.
		Total ...	21	577	...	10	574	331	243	...	10	58	16	42	2 lunatics, 1 transferred; 36 compounded; 1 non-cognizable convicted; 1 died.
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*														
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	4	58	...	...	54	25	29	...	8	6	...	6	
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	1	6	...	...	7	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	401	...	3	476	429	47	...	15	...	...	...	1 lunatic.
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	6	563	...	3	542	405	77	...	23	6	...	6	1 lunatic.
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	54	...	...	54	7	47	...	...	59	8	51	32 compounded.
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	16	...	1	16	10	6	...	...	1	...	1	2 withdrawn; 3 compounded.
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	70	...	1	70	17	53	...	...	60	8	52	34 compounded; 2 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—PART II – *continued.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as compared in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases.			Remarks.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle / ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			...	43	...	7	3,084	2,816	268	...	23	18	7	11	3 transferred; 1 died; 1 non-cognizable convicted.
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	11	514	...	4	506	390	116	...	11	130	12	118	3 transferred; 1 died; 1 non-cognizable convicted; 1 withdrawn.
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	4	251	...	1	246	194	52	...	8	...	...	...	
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	302	...	1	287	229	58	...	14	53	13	40	1 withdrawn.
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	23	...	...	24	9	15	...	...	91	17	74	5 compounded.
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	59	4,163	...	13	4,150	3,640	510	...	56	291	48	243	6 transferred; 2 died; 2 non-cognizable convicted; 2 withdrawn; 5 compounded.
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	4	154	...	...	151	128	23	...	6	21	4	17	1 transferred.
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902		97	24,056	...	28	24,007	23,466	541	...	140	6,288	6,217	51	6 lunatics; 2 transferred; 32 withdrawn.
	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890		33	4,989	...	4	4,975	4,901	74	...	42				3 withdrawn.
	Public Land Conveyance Act VI of 1863		35	6,083	...	2	6,101	5,983	118	...	15	97	18	79	8 withdrawn.
	Gambling Act IV of 1887		16	796	...	...	812	781	28	...	...	...	...	...	
	Abkari Act V of 1878		...	37	...	...	37	36	1	...	...	443	435	8	
	Opium Act I of 1878		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	23	2	
	Leper Act III of 1898		...	46	...	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vagrancy Act IX of 1874		...	120	...	...	120	118	2	...	...	2	2	...	
	City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888		...	46	...	...	46	45	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	57 and 58 Victoria Chapter 60 (Statute)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
	The Indian Merchants Shipping Act I of 1859		...	65	...	...	65	44	21	...	...	242	143	99	
	The Indian Ports Act X of 1889 & XV of 1908		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	20	5	
	Bombay Motor Vehicles Act II of 1904		...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	210	147	63	
	Bombay Tramways Act I of 1874		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	7	
	The Bombay Port Trust Act VI of 1879		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	1	
	The Indian Arms Act XI of 1878		...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	The Explosives Act IV of 1884		...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Military Discipline Act IA of 1881		...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 transferred.
		Total	187	36,408	...	34	36,374	35,565	809	...	173	7,355	7,053	32	6 lunatics; 6 transferred; 45 withdrawn.
		GRAND TOTAL	274	41,813	...	61	43,769	40,059	1,710	...	262	7,775	7,008	677	9 lunatics; 13 transferred; 3 died; 3 non-cognizable convicted; 47 withdrawn; 125 compounded.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st May 1915.

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STATEMENT B—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Return of Cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sections of I. P. Code.												
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505.	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	...	14	14	...	.....	2	12	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	...	2	2	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	29	29	1	.....	11	16	1	...	...	...
7	465 to 477A .	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	7	7	1	.....	6	...	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 .	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	3	3	...	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 .	Making or using false trade marks.	...	4	4	...	.....	3	...	1	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 158, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	59	59	2	.....	25	30	2	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
11	312 to 316 .	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*												
13	384 to 389 .	Extortion	1	2	3	...	.....	2	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	2	3	...	.....	2	1	...	...	...	...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2	2,747	2,749	72	70	2,315	284	8	...	...	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	...	584	584	17	.....	507	55	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	3,331	3,333	89	70	2,822	339	13	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART I—*continued.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 383, 345 & 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	...	5	5	1	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 405...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	1	19	20	2	.....	17	1	...	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434.	Mischief (simple) ...	...	49	49	1	.....	42	6	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	73	74	4	.....	63	7	...	...	...	...
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
21	298 ...	Offences against religion...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 .	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498...	Offences relating to marriage.	2	73	75	5	.....	60	9	1	...	...	...
24	500 to 502...	Defamation	...	65	65	59	.....	1	2	3	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	33	681	714	22	.....	651	41	...	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
27	294A ...	Keeping a Lottery Office...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	...	92	92	20	4	50	17	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	35	912	947	106	4	763	69	5	...	...	...
		OFFENCES UNDER OTHER SPECIAL OR LOCAL LAWS NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.											
32	Act XI of 1890.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	...	59	59	...	9	20	30	...	...	...	...
33	Acts XI of 1891 and XV of 1881	The Indian Factories Act.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
34	Act III of 1909.	The Insolvency Act ...	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
35	Act XXV of 1867.	The Press and Registration of Books Act.	...	3	3	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...
36	Act I of 1910.	The Press Act ...	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
37	Act IX of 1894.	The Prisons Act ...	...	3	3	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...
38	Act XV of 1882.	The Presidency Small Causes Court Act.	...	8	8	...	.....	8	...	...	...	...	...
39	Act VI of 1884.	The Inland Steam Vessels Act.	...	3	3	...	.....	...	...	3	...	...	...
40	Act XIII of 1859.	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	30	30	9	.....	20	1	...	...	...	...
41	Act II of 1891.	The Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.	...	2	2	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...
42	Act III of 1888.	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	...	8,230	8,230	...	241	4,409	3,580	...	...	...	...
43	Act IV of 1902.	The City of Bombay Police Act.	...	25	25	6	.....	9	10	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	8,366	8,366	15	250	4,469	3,629	3	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	39	12,743	12,782	216	324	8,144	4,075	23	...	...	...

A. H. S. ASTON,

Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 26th March 1915.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

(RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1914.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year; and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
	Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*													
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190 201 to 204, 213 7to 215, 225A, 22 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	...	14	...	...	14	...	2	12	88·71	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100·	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	31	...	...	31	1	14	15	48·38	1	...	...	...
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	8	...	...	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks...	...	4	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 160, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	62	...	...	62	2	29	20	40·77	2	...	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*													
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	2	4	...	...	6	...	4	2	50·	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	4	...	...	6	...	4	2	50	...	...	...	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	3	5,460	...	...	5,463	114	4,802	459	8·40	18	70	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	1,226	...	...	1,226	35	1,079	103	8·40	9	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	6,686	...	...	6,689	149	5,881	562	8·40	27	70	...	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	...	6	...	...	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	2	24	...	...	26	3	22	1	4 16	...	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 424 ...	Mischief (simple)	...	88	...	...	88	2	76	10	11·36	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	118	...	...	120	6	103	11	9·32	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART II—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	2	96	...	...	98	5	79	13	13·26	1	...	...	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	...	104	...	...	104	1	93	2	1·92	8	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance .	...	1,153	...	...	1,153	33	1,056	64	5·55	...	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	294A	Keeping a Lottery Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children...	...	92	...	...	92	20	50	17	16·47	1	4	...	...
		Total ...	2	1,446	...	...	1,448	60	1,279	96	6·62	10	4	...	...
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.													
32	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	...	59	...	...	59	...	20	30	50·84	...	9	...	...
33	Act XI of 1891 and Act XV of 1881.	The Indian Factories Act	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50	...	...	...	...
34	Act III of 1909...	The Insolvency Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Act XXV of 1867.	The Press and Registration of Books Act.	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	2	66·66	...	...	...	...
36	Act I of 1910 ...	The Press Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
37	Act IX of 1894 ...	The Prisons Act	...	4	...	...	4	1	...	3	75	...	...	...	...
38	Act XV of 1882 ...	The Presidency Small Causes Court Act.	...	12	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Act VI of 1884 ...	The Inland Steam Vessels Act ..	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
40	Act XIII of 1859 .	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	30	...	...	30	9	20	1	3·33	...	...	...	...
41	Act II of 1891 ...	The Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	...
42	Act III of 1888 ...	The City of Bombay Municipal Act .	...	8,230	...	...	8,230	...	4,409	3,580	43·49	...	241	...	...
43	Act IV of 1902 ...	The City of Bombay Police Act ...	...	25	...	...	25	6	9	10	40	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	8,372	...	...	8,372	16	4,473	3,630	43·35	3	250	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	9	16,688	...	...	16,697	232	11,769	4,330	25·94	42	325	...	...

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 26th March 1915.

A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1914.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.		
(*A*).—*Cognizable.*							
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	920	257	27·93	1,79,577	41,214	22·95	
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	180	...	...	57,680	...	
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts.	4,609	2,575	55·86	2,99,091	1,09,316	36·54	
2. Robbery ... *a.* Dacoity ...	1	...	...	18	...	...	
2. Robbery ... *b.* Other robbery.	35	17	48·57	3,439	1,869	54·34	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	680	284	41·76	2,30,193	58,213	25·28	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Possession of stolen property...	84	84	100·00	755	755	100·00	
Total ...	6,329	3,397	53·67	7,13,073	2,69,047	37·73	
(*B*).—*Non-cognizable.*							
5. Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	3	2	66·66	4,425	375	8·47	
Total ...	3	2	66·66	4,425	375	8·47	

Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases:—

Column 2 ... ... 41 cases.
Column 3 ... ... 17 cases.
Column 5 ... ... Rs. 24,839.
Column 6 ... ... Rs. 4,335.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, May 1915.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police during the year 1914.

District.	Number of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Totals.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay ..	4	8	33	...	17	72*	42	229	8	18	2,252	99	79	2,861
Temporary Sanitary Police.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	10
Temporary staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in the city.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3

District.	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.	Remarks.
									To area.	To Population.			
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
Bombay ...	11,88,928	80,793	12,69,721	22	979,445	...	21	392	130·04	342·30	40,769	14·24	
Temporary Sanitary Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in the city.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned Force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* Jámadárs and other Native Officers of higher rank, such as Subhedárs and Risáldár are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st May 1915.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1914.

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
													Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number o swords.	Number of muskets.	Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Bombay ...	164	2,635	154	2,009	102	230	150	3	10	10	203	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of			Remarks.
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	
		By Promotion.	By Khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.															
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Bombay ..	218	1,500	311	700	395	487	678	539	560	60	163	12	28	...	58	112·88	2·04	2·09	86 Vacancies.

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

Police Commissioner's Office;
Bombay, 1st May 1915.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the Calendar Year 1914.

Verdicts—Causes of Deaths.	Number of Inquests during 1914.	Number of Inquests during 1913.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.
(i) Culpable homicide (amounting to murder); offender committed suicide	1	...	1	...
(ii) Justifiable homicide	...	...	...	...
(iii) Culpable homicide(amounting to murder); Acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code	42	30	12	...
(iv) Rash and negligent acts	3	13	...	10
Total ...	46	43		
Suicidal Cases.				
(i) By cutting throat	4	5	...	1
(ii) „ Drowning	27	33	...	6
(iii) „ Hanging	6	8	...	2
(iv) „ Stabbing	...	...	...	...
(v) „ Jumping out of a window, terrace, building, &c. ...	10	10	...	...
(vi) „ Lying on railway line in front of a train in motion ...	3	...	3	...
(vii) „ Opium, arsenic and other poisons	45	42	3	...
(viii) „ Shooting	2	3	...	1
(ix) „ Burning	2	2	..	...
Total ...	99	103		
Accidental Deaths.				
(1) Accidents on board the ships	6	9	...	3
(2) „ by mill machinery	5	8	...	3
(3) „ by railway trains	42	31	11	...
(4) „ by tram cars	5	1	4	...
(5) „ by motor cars, taxi-cabs, trolleys, &c. ...	16	11	5	...
(6) „ by being knocked down by a run-away horse ...	2	...	2	...
(7) „ in the new Docks	...	3	...	3
(8) „ by blasting operations	...	2	...	2
(9) Accidental drowning	21	21	...	...
(10) „ poisoning	14	10	4	...
(11) „ suffocation...	4	3	1	...
(12) „ burns	17	3	14	...
(13) „ fall from houses, buildings, &c.	23	14	9	...
(14) „ fall from scaffoldings, ladders, &c.	...	23	...	23
(15) „ injuries by carts, carriages, &c.	16	22	...	6
(16) „ fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain on them ...	7	5	2	...
(17) „ fall of rocks, earth, stones, hills, &c., on them ...	2	3	...	1
(18) „ fall of metal plates, iron girders, &c., on them ...	2	5	...	3
(19) „ fall of houses, buildings, &c. on them ...	13	6	7	...
(20) „ Scalds	1	4	...	3
(21) Accidentally Electrocutized	3	...	3	...
(22) Hydrophobia, snake-bite, &c.	...	2	...	2
(23) Accidental fall on road, pavements, &c. (while walking) ...	3	3	...	...
(24) Miscellaneous	3	2	1	...
Total ...	205	191		

Return of Inquests, &c.—continued.

Verdicts—Causes of Deaths.	Number of Inquests during 1914.	Number of Inquests during 1913.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.
Deaths otherwise caused.				
(i) Still-born	...	1	...	1
(ii) Natural causes	64	76	...	12
(iii) Judicial strangulation	3	1	2	...
Found dead	26	12	14	...
„ drowned	16	13	3	...
Total ...	109	103		
Grand Total of the year ...	459	440	101	82

Coroner's Office,
Bombay, 10th January 1915.

(Signed) G. F. CHALK,
Coroner of Bombay.

True copy.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st May 1915.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Statement showing the Offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1914.

Serial No.	Offences.	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Result of persons convicted.						Remarks.
					Sent to David Sassoon Reformatory.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished and discharged.	
1	Theft	147	135	12	18	11	75	8	19	9	
2	House-breaking and Theft .	11	11	...	1	6	1	...	...	3	
3	Criminal Breach of Trust ...	3	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	
4	Voluntarily Causing Grievous hurt.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Wilful Trespass ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
6	Cheating	3	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	
7	Doing act of endangering life	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1 Pending.
8	Public Conveyance Act ...	185	181	4	...	...	...	176	...	5	
9	Gambling	18	18	...	...	1	3	12	...	2	
10	Possession of Stolen Property.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Cruelty to Animals ...	57	57	...	...	...	...	55	...	2	
12	Begging for Alms	44	39	5	...	15	...	9	...	15	
13	Drunkenness	8	8	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	
14	Indecent Behaviour ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	
15	Obstruction by Squatters ...	73	73	...	...	...	...	65	...	8	
16	Letting off Fireworks ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
17	Playing Music without License.	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
18	Kidnapping	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
19	Other offences under Police Act.	120	117	3	...	...	...	101	...	16	
	Total ...	684	656	27	19	35	82	434	22	64	1Pending.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st May 1915.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Statement of Inquests held on the Corpses of Parsis during the year 1914.

Serial No.	Name of Deceased.	Hour and day of death.	Hour and day of report of death to Police.	Hour and day of report to Coroner.	Hour and day of commencement of Inquest.	Hour and day of orders for disposal of body.
1	Fakirji Rustomji Ogra ...	7-30 A. M., 24th January 1914.	7-30 A. M., 24th January 1914.	8 A. M., 24th January 1914.	3-30 P. M., 24th January 1914.	4 P. M., 24th January 1914.
2	Jamsetji Merwanji Kama ...	12 midnight, 18th February 1914.	11-30 A. M., 19th February 1914.	12 noon, 19th February 1914.	2-45 P. M., 19th February 1914.	3-5 P. M., 19th February 1914.
3	Kaikhoshroo Sorabji Mehta .	11-30 P. M., 15th May 1914.	1 A. M., 16th May 1914.	6 A. M., 16th May 1914.	10-45 A. M., 16th May 1914.	11-5 A. M., 16th May 1914.
4	Frenibai Maneckji ...	6 A. M., 17th May 1914.	7-30 A. M., 17th May 1914.	9 A. M., 17th May 1914.	11 A. M., 17th May 1914.	11-20 A. M., 17th May 1914.
5	Jerbai Bhicaji	1-30 P. M., 7th June 1914.	5-30 P. M., 7th June 1914.	7-30 P. M., 7th June 1914.	9-30 A. M., 8th June 1914.	10 A. M., 8th June 1914.
6	Dhanbai Dadabhoy Mistry ...	4-30 A. M., 22nd June 1914.	5-30 A. M., 22nd June 1914.	8 A. M., 22nd June 1914.	9-30 A. M., 22nd June 1914.	10 A. M., 22nd June 1914.
7	Cawasji Sorabji Javeri ...	4 P. M., 22nd June 1914.	6 P. M., 22nd June 1914.	8-30 P. M., 22nd June 1914.	9-30 A. M., 23rd June 1914.	10 A. M., 23rd June 1914.
8	Jehangir Jamsetji ...	5 A. M., 28th July 1914.	8 A. M., 28th July 1914.	8-30 A. M., 28th July 1914.	10-15 A. M., 28th July 1914.	11 A. M., 28th July 1914.
9	Shirinbai Cursetji Mehta ...	Some time on the night of 24th August 1914.	9-15 A. M., 25th August 1914.	9-30 A. M., 25th August 1914.	10-15 A. M., 25th August 1914.	10-45 A. M., 25th August 1914.
10	Awabai Navroji ...	8-30 A. M., 28th August 1914.	8-30 A. M., 28th August 1914.	9-15 A. M., 28th August 1914.	10-15 A. M., 28th August 1914.	10-45 A. M., 28th August 1914.
11	Framji Behramji Shroff ...	10 A. M., 9th September 1914.	2 P. M., 9th September 1914.	3-30 P. M., 9th September 1914.	6 P. M., 9th September 1914.	6-25 P. M., 9th September 1914.
12	Homji Jehangirji ...	1 P. M., 21st December 1914.	1 P. M., 21st December 1914.	2 P. M., 21st December 1914.	3 P. M., 21st December 1914.	3-30 P. M., 21st December 1914.
13	Pirojshah Sorabji Jal ...	12-45 midnight, 24th December 1914.	12-45 midnight, 24th December 1914.	8 A. M., 25th December 1914.	10-30 A. M., 25th December 1914.	11 A. M., 25th December 1914.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st May 1915.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

No. 4966.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1915.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 4286—7, dated the 1st May 1915—
Submitting the Annual Police Report for the City of Bombay for the year 1914.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 4288—7, dated the 1st May 1915.

RESOLUTION.—Cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code reported to the police and magistrates in Bombay City were more numerous in 1914 than in 1913 by 156 only, the number being 8,534 as against 8,378. The corresponding increase last year was 261.

2. The number of cognizable police cases under the Penal Code classed during the year as true, on the other hand, show a normal increase after a stationary period in 1913. The numbers of true cases under this head in the last four years have been as follows :—

1911	...	...	...	...	7,086
1912	...	...	...	...	7,599
1913	...	...	...	...	7,615
1914	...	...	...	...	8,023

Thus the amount of actual crime in the City during the whole year appears to have been very much as usual, notwithstanding the outbreak of war in August, which led to a decrease in the labouring population, the arrest and detention of a number of bad characters, and the departure with their valuables of many well-to-do residents.

3. Of the cases under the Penal Code classed as true, 49·05 ended in conviction. This percentage is an improvement on that of 1913, 47·78, but falls markedly short of that of 1912, 57·49.

Under Class VI (Miscellaneous Acts) the percentage of convictions was 97·88, which is normal.

4. The number of murders and attempts at murder rose from 24 in 1913 to 35 in 1914. Convictions were obtained in ten cases. These figures are not markedly abnormal. The percentage of recovery of stolen property was also normal.

5. The Criminal Investigation Department has been engaged upon many interesting and important cases summarised in the Report. In connection with the cotton fires inquiry it has been established by the Department from an examination of the books of various companies that considerable fortunes were made over the fires by those in the cotton trade. The result of the further researches of the Department into the matter will be awaited with interest by Government.

6. During the year, the new system of working as laid down in the reorganisation scheme was introduced in the Prince's and Victoria Docks and the Harbour police stations. The Commissioner's remark that it is imperative in the interests of reform that stations on the new model should be erected at Lamington Road, Gamdevi, throughout the B Division and in the north of the Island at the earliest opportunity will be borne in mind by Government. It is understood that funds have been allotted by the City Improvement Trust for the Lamington Road, Gamdevi and Paltan Road schemes to be carried out during the present financial year, and it is anticipated that the Public Works Department will be able to complete at least one of these stations by the beginning of 1916.

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7. The percentage of literacy in the force declined during the year. The knowledge of English, on the other hand, is making good progress, the head-quarter English school being attended by 200 constables throughout the year. The readiness of the constables to undertake this study is an encouraging sign for the future.

8. After the outbreak of war the majority of trans-frontier Pathans were deported in order to safeguard the City against lawlessness and to allay the uneasiness prevalent owing to the sudden rise in prices. Much information had to be collected and precautions taken by the police with reference to enemy aliens, and a large number of miscellaneous tasks had to be performed. Notices were inserted in the newspapers calling upon the general public to volunteer as special constables. It is a satisfactory indication of the public spirit of the City that 500 persons, drawn from all communities, came to the Head Police Office and offered their services in answer to the appeal. It was eventually, however, found unnecessary to employ them. There was some unrest in the Mill district at the time, but this was discounted by the public-spirited labours of certain Indian gentlemen acting as volunteer intermediaries between the Commissioner of Police and the mill-hands.

9. The Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of the efficiency and ungrudging devotion to duty which have characterised the action of the City Police since the outbreak of war. Much extra work of a difficult nature has been performed to the entire satisfaction of Government, and the City owes a debt of gratitude to the Police for the quietness that prevailed after the first outburst of excitement caused by the declaration of hostilities.

(Signed) A. F. KINDERSLEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
The Manager, Government Central Press (for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette*),
The General Department,
The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India. } By letter.